

38416 to 38427—Continued.

38426. *PRUNUS SPINOSA MACROCARPA* Wallroth.

Sloe.

A large-seeded form of the sloe, which W. J. Bean (*Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 253-254) describes as "a deciduous, suckering shrub 10 to 15 feet high, or in gardens a small tree; bark of young shoots downy, many short branches terminated by a spine. Leaves varying from obovate to oval and ovate, three-fourths of an inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, one-half to three-fourths of an inch wide, sharp toothed, downy beneath on the midrib and veins, becoming sometimes quite glabrous with age. Flowers produced in March or early April, usually on the naked wood, singly, sometimes in pairs, from the previous year's buds, each one-half to three-fourths of an inch across, pure white, and borne on a smooth stalk one-fifth of an inch long. Fruit round, half an inch in diameter, at first blue, then shining black, very harsh to the taste. The sloe is found wild in Britain and other parts of Europe as well as in north Asia. It occurs in hedgerows and in woods, where it is occasionally a tree over 20 feet high. It is oftenest seen in wild places or poor soils as a scrubby bush. The wood of the species is very hard and prized in rural districts for making hayrake teeth."

38427. *PTEROCARYA FRAXINIFOLIA* (Lam.) Spach. Juglandaceæ.* (*Pterocarya caucasica* C. A. Meyer.)

Caucasian walnut.

See S. P. I. Nos. 27768 and 30809 for previous introductions. Seed from the Caucasus sent by Mr. G. I. Strunnikoff.

"A large deciduous tree, ultimately 80 to 100 feet high, usually much less in this country (England) and branching low down, forming a wide-spreading head; trunk of large trees 10 to 12 feet in girth, with deeply furrowed bark; ends of young shoots minutely scurfy. Leaves 8 to 18 inches (sometimes over 2 feet) long, composed of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ pairs of leaflets; these are stalkless, oblong, obliquely rounded at the base, pointed, toothed, normally 2 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by three-fourths of an inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide (occasionally, on vigorous shoots, 8 or 9 inches long); dark green, smooth and glossy above, tufted with stellate hairs along the midrib beneath; common stalk round. Male catkins 3 to 5 inches long, cylindrical, the flowers closely packed; female catkins 12 to 20 inches long, with the flowers scattered; both pendulous; afterwards developing nuts which, with the wings, are three-fourths of an inch in diameter, roundish, oblique, horned at the top. Native of the Caucasus and Persia, inhabiting moist places. It was introduced to France by the elder Michaux, who took back seeds from Persia in 1782. According to Elwes, the finest specimen in Britain is at Melbury, in Dorset, which is 90 feet high and 12 feet in girth of trunk. There is a beautiful specimen at Claremont, Surrey, which, when I saw it in 1910, measured 19 feet around its short, rugged trunk. The tree likes a rich, loamy soil and abundant moisture, and whilst the fine specimens mentioned above show that it will thrive very well in the south of England, it loves more sunshine than our climate affords. The lover of trees will find nothing more interesting in and around Vienna than the magnificent examples of *Pterocarya*. There, of course, the summers are much hotter and the winters colder than ours; the tree bears fruit freely and is very striking in late summer when hung with the long, slender catkins." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 261-262.)